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ABSTRACT

This group of papers from the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) comprises six papers presented at the plenary session and two papers from the Bibliographic Control Division of IFLA. Presented at the plenary session were (1) the opening address by the President of IFLA; (2) brief reports from sections and round tables of the Division of Libraries Serving the General Republic; (3) IFLA annual reports for 1979 and 1980, including a graph and table on IFLA's growth between 1979 and 1981; (4) a progress report of the Professional Board between 1979 and 1981; (5) a report of the Programme Management Committee; and (6) the role and activities of the German Democratic Republic's library association reflecting the national development of library service and international cooperation. The remaining papers discuss the various activities of the Bibliographic Control Division between the 46th and 47th IFLA conferences and the present and future status of the bibliographic index of IFLA conference papers. This latter paper lists 11 references. (RBF)

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INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

47th Annual Conference Papers

Plenary Meeting

Leipzig, East Germany
August 17, 1981

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IFLA Council 1981

Plenary Meeting

119/PLE/10E

Opening Address

by

Else Granheim,
President of IFLA

Mr. Minister of Culture, Mr. Minister of Education, honoured guests and friends of IFLA, dear colleagues,

It is a great pleasure for me to welcome almost 1000 participants from over 60 countries to IFLA's Council Meeting and 47th Conference, and it is a special pleasure to be able to do so in the presence of two Ministers.

I have never aspired to stand on an opera stage, but if it can be done in this way, I have no objections whatever. I should like to express my heartfelt thanks - at this time simultaneously - to all those persons who have made it possible for us to meet here in the beautiful Opera House of Leipzig.

The distance separating the Philippines from the German Democratic Republic - great in many ways - is an indication of an aspect of IFLA that I particularly emphasized last year when we had, for the first time, an IFLA Conference in a country belonging to the Third World: that is to say IFLA's universal character. The importance of meeting in countries situated far apart is further underlined when we compare last year's list of participants with the present one. This year we shall miss the six hundred or so colleagues from the Philippines who attended last year with such great enthusiasm, giving the Manila Conference quite a special character. This time we shall also miss a number of other East Asian colleagues. But in return we shall encounter a fair number of colleagues from the German Democratic Republic as well as large contingents from other European countries. Next year, when we shall be holding our Conference in Canada, the majority of participants will no doubt be of yet another composition, with, hopefully, broad participation from both of the American continents.

There will always exist a need for a stable core of active collaborators in the various IFLA forums, but new viewpoints, ideas, and ways of approaching the problems are important to keep an organization alive and alert.

Permit me to draw yet another line back to the Manila Conference. Among the resolutions and statements submitted by Divisions, Sections and Round Tables

there was one of a more general and, at the same time, more urgent character, as it referred to "The International Year of Disabled Persons". For that reason I took the liberty of including it in my closing address as a policy statement.

The terms of reference of the various professional units within IFLA do not all contain specific projects relating to the International Year of Disabled Persons. Indirectly, however, the disabled do benefit when literature in general is made more easily available through universal bibliographic control and the work towards universal availability of publications. Even though there is great need for literature written especially for the disabled, for a good many disabled persons it will suffice to have introduced revised and adapted versions of existing texts or to have them printed in large type. Others again have need for accurage tape recordings of the contents of specific books which presumably exist only in traditional printed form.

It goes without saying, however, that IFLA's Round Table of Libraries for the Blind has become deeply involved in the International Year of Disabled Persons. Under a Unesco contract the Round Table organized a seminar on library work for the blind in Tanzania in November, 1980. This resulted in IFLA's sending a request to Unesco that library service to the blind must be incorporated in the Unesco Public Library Manifesto.

An investigation concerning library service to the blind is intended, and the Round Table is working towards the establishment of Braille centres in Africa.

Since we are gathered in Leipzig during the International Year for Disabled Persons, I feel like mentioning that, when, a good many years ago I was more directly engaged in work for libraries for the blind, it was to this very city that I came to study the library for the blind and the advanced technical arrangement that already existed here at that time.

This Round Table has also been directly involved in the "Study on Copyright on Materials for the Handicapped", sponsored by the Council on Library Resources, and that in years to come there will be sufficient tasks for this group is evident from the relevant proposals contained in the new Medium-Term Programme.

The Section for Hospital Libraries, which now also comprises housebound and handicapped people, is presently working on the revision of its "Standards/ Guidelines" so as to include these categories of library users as well. This is also the case with the Section's training activities. Greater attention will be paid to the deaf and the mentally handicapped than in the past.

Finally I want to mention that in its medium-term programme the Section of Children's Libraries has included work for handicapped children, and among these also the socially deprived.

During a public relations campaign for the use of libraries conducted in my country a few years ago, it was stated that, as far as the potential readers were concerned, any activities occurring away from their immediate environment had not taken place at all. This might be paraphrased in an IFLA perspective by stating that what is done or happening at a national level is what is really taking place, and reports bear witness that a lot of things have happened. IFLA itself may be a force of inspiration and act as the conscience of library associations and institutions. Its Medium-Term Programme may also serve to awaken those of us who - satisfied after a great effort made during this year - may lean back in our chairs. For the year 1981 only points to the beginning of a movement to bring about greater justice for the handicapped. As the Director-General of Unesco writes in the excellent issue of the Unesco Courier devoted to the 10% of mankind who are handicapped (and I quote):

> "Handicaps, whether of body or mind, sometimes result from accidents, but they are often the consequence of the faults or failings - war, hunger, disease - of the societies in which we live. The victims emerge bearing the stamp of a profound difference from their fellows, a difference which too many people believe to be irremediable."

The Director-General further points out that if the legitimate demands of the handicapped are to be met, a twofold line of approach is required. Firstly, resources are needed to enable the handicapped to take their share of responsibilities and enjoy their rights on an equal footing with all other members of society. But, secondly, the public needs to be educated and to learn to welcome the handicapped into its midst unreservedly. What is needed in this context first and foremost is objective information. And should not we, as librarians who as such are under an obligation to diffuse information, here find a task specifically assigned to us?

This brings me to my next theme: IFLA's role in the spreading of information generally, notably as regards our work for the book. This comes naturally, not only because we are gathered here in "The Book City Leipzig", but equally because if there is anything at all human beings need in our time, it is information - and not least information culled from books.

Have we not often enough been told that the problem of our time lies in the increasing flow of information and not to its dearth. But it is by no means the flow of information with which the inhabitants of all IFLA's member countries have to contend. We live in a world in which blessings are unevenly and unjustly distributed, and this applies not only to food and other necessities of life. This holds true just as much for the spiritual stimulus one gets through books and other printed matter, as well as for the information necessary for education and craft and for assuming our roles as conscientious citizens. Whether this information is to be found in traditional book form or is made available through new technology is immaterial.

On the other hand, it is not only a question of the quantity, but of the kind of information that is distributed. It is also a question of how that information is selected from which each citizen may choose when he or she is to meet his or her personal requirements.

What the world needs right now is responsible and well-informed people. By this I mean not so much highly intelligent people, but people with broad experience, having access to a broad spectrum of various sources of information when faced with important decisions.

Upon his return from a stay in a country far away from his own, a former Norwegian Prime Minister once said that he would never again be the same person as before he undertook his journey. Hardly ever have I been more able to agree with him completely than with this. Without wishing to compare my situation to his, I have nevertheless harboured the same feeling after many of my long journeys undertaken as IFLA's President during the last two years. It is not so easy to stick to the same square opinions on some serious questions as I had held earlier. White is hardly ever pure white, and black has its lighter nuances. This does not mean that life has become easier, but that it has become richer in its diversity.

However, only a few people can have their opinions modified in this way, and learn through their own travels. Most people must depend on information to be obtained from others - verbally -, or from books and other publications, from radio and television, or from information obtained from data bases.

As far as concise, factual information is concerned, the computer will probably revolutionize our existence, but in spite of gloomy predictions, I do not think that computers will surpress the book, no more than television has been able to do so. I recently read, by the way, in a publication from the Library of Congress, that already at the time the bicycle was invented, serious doubts existed about the future of reading, as leisure time was limited.

Television has become a supplement to the book. Differences in learning styles and abilities can be evened out through the use of various media. Television also contributes to the phenomenon that, when we engages ourselves in literature which challenges our imagination, far more pictures crowd to the fore in our retinas.

The use of computers will hardly entail such consequences. As far as the computer is concerned, it is a question of bare facts to which it can give us quick access, but its brain is built on the figures one to zero -- that is to say, contact or no contact. A brilliant invention in itself, but insufficient as a challenge to that fine instrument, the human brain. It cannot give the nuances, the details, the little words which may create uncertainty about statements and which may, in this way, induce further reading, better and fuller documentation, and a broader spectrum of information. That is precisely what both our generation and the next do need - in other words, the book! The book over which we can rule ourselves, in the sense that we use it when it suits us and in the way it suits us.

At a time when grants to libraries are being cut, it is very important that we librarians protect the book and proclaim its merits. In the range of information offered we find the roots to create understanding between human beings, and tolerance towards different opinions.

It is here that IFLA has its unique task, together with Unesco and a number of other non-governmental organizations. We must do what we can to exert influence on the production of books in order that it may be a balanced one, and to ensure that developing countries are endowed with possibilities of publishing books in their own languages reflecting their cultures and to encourage their preservation. Let us take part in encouraging the writing of children's books in vernacular languages. And, in the next instance, let us not forget the Unesco/IFLA project, "Books for children everywhere". We can support this project by sending UNUM checques (Unesco Unit of Money).

You will all hear much in the near future of the many projects in which Unesco and IFLA are engaged together, more in particular the two important congresses to be held in 1982, one on UAP, the other on the Book. The last one is intended to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the"International Book Year 1972". In connection with the last mentioned year "the Charter of the Book" was set forth. Let me finally quote a statement from the last article of that Charter, which ought to concern all of us:

> "'Since wars begin in the minds of men', the Unesco Constitution states, 'it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed'. Books constitute one of the major defences of peace because of their enormous influence in creating an intellectual climate of friendship and mutual understanding. All those concerned have an obligation to ensure that the content of books promotes individual fulfilment, social and economic progress, international understanding and peace."

International Federation
of Library Associations and Institutions
Fédération Internationale des
Associations de Bibliothécaires et des Bibliothèques
Internationaler Verband
der bibliothekarischen Vereine und Institutionen
Международная Федерация
Библиотечных Ассоциаций и Учреждений

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Open Divisional Meeting

Tuesday, 18th August 1981 09.00-10.30
Session 59, Meeting Room LR 13

DIVISION OF LIBRARIES
SERVING THE GENERAL PUBLIC

Reports from Sections and Round Tables,
belonging to the Division:

SECTION OF LIBRARY SERVICES
TO HOSPITAL PATIENTS AND
HANDICAPPED READERS

This brief report outlines some of the points of interest concerning the Section. I hope you will be able to attend our joint session with the Public Libraries Section on Tuesday afternoon when the International Year of Disabled People will focus attention on the needs of handicapped people for library services. Our other two meetings are on Wednesday morning and a visit to a hospital library in the afternoon.

Membership of the Section is now 65, from 29 different countries. Eleven people from eight countries were nominated for the Standing Committee in April, 1981, and will serve from August 1981 - 85, together with one member serving from 1979-1983. Two News Bulletins have been sent to members during the year and members are asked to send items of interest to the Honorary Secretary.

The Working Party revising the Section's International Standards for hospital libraries and services to handicapped people in the community met in Copenhagen for two days in May and discussed comments received from other Section's within IFLA. The document is now being re-drafted to incorporate the points agreed at the meeting and these Guidelines, as the document is now called, will be sent to all members prior to discussion at an open meeting in Leipzig on Wednesday 19 August. It is regretted taht Mme. Du Monceau (Belgium) has had to resign from the Working Party. The Section's thanks are due to her and to those Standing Committee members retiring in August 1981.

Unfortunately there has been some delay in finishing the pamphlet Books for the mentally handicapped, a joint project with the Children's Section, and it is not quite ready for publication. It will be discussed by both Sections in Leipzig.

The President of IFLA, Mrs. Else Granheim, took part in a discussion on the Section's behalf, during a session at the joint LAA/NZLA Conference in January, 1981, held at Christchurch, New Zealand. The session dealt with services to the handicapped.

Plans are going ahead for a regional course to be held in Stockholm in September, 1982. Details will be given in IFLA Journal and the Section's News Bulletin. It is hoped to include sessions on services to children in hospital, day centres, psychiatric patients, the use of talking books, etc etc. The Section is also to co-operate with the Public Libraries Section and INTAMEL in a pre-IFLA Seminar in Munich, 1983.

Jean A. Clarke.

1st June, 1981

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Report for Divisional Meeting, 18th Aug. 1981 SECTION OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES

During the last year, the Section of Public Libraries has experienced some increase in the number of members. Membership is now 190, from 58 different countries. The SC does, however, still find that this number is quite out of proportion to the global number of public libraries and has called on the membership to start national campaigns to recruit new members for the section.
Furthermore, the SC, supported by the CB of the Division of Libraries Serving the General Public, has sent the following letter to the steering bodies of IFLA:

Subject: Evaluation of IFLA's Structure

On the motion of the Standing Committee of the Section of Public Libraries, the Coordinating Board of the Division of Libraries Serving the General Public takes the liberty of putting forward the proposal that IFLA set up a committee with a view to evaluating the effects of the statutes adopted in 1976 and considering possible changes in the organization and structure of IFLA.
Motivation:
The Division is of the opinion that the present statutes have now been in effect for a period long enough to allow an evaluation of their effect on the recruitment of new members, the economy and efficiency of IFLA.
Even though the Division has experienced some growth in recruitment, a.o. by virtue of the new statutes, the fact remains that as per 31st December 1980, only 171 institutions are registered as members of the Section of Public Libraries, 55 for the Section of Library Services to Hospital Patients and Handicapped Readers, 82 for the Section of Children's Libraries and 64 for the Section of School Libraries. This seems highly unsatisfactory and indicates that public libraries neither financially nor numerically, participate in the IFLA work to a degree reflecting their global number.
Experience has shown that associations trying to recruit more members for the Division find it extremely difficult to create sufficient interest for the work of IFLA. Thus the financial basis for IFLA's work is further weakened, and the federation is held in a vicious circle, which - in our opinion - must be broken immediately, if IFLA is to survive as an efficient international library organization.
The Division realizes that the structure of IFLA is so complex that it would not be appropriate to put forward suggestions for a new structure at present, but we urge the steering bodies of IFLA to initiate the necessary analyses already in 1981, i.e. just after the IFLA Conference in Leipzig.

Johannes Daugbjerg/Flemming Ettrup
on behalf of the Coordinating Board
assembled in London on 20th Feb.1981

In order to improve the level of information among the members the SC has decided to send out newsletters regularly. Up to now 2 have been published, containing a.o.t. the minutes of the SC-meeting held in London on 19th February 1981.

On behalf of the SC, Mr. Ken Harrison, London, undertook to edit the proceedings of the IFLA-UNESCO Pre-Session Seminar held in Lund, Sweden in 1979. This publication has just appeared.

Section of Public Libraries

The publication "Education of potential users" will be ready for print by the end of 1981. Editors are Mrs. M. A. Hulshoff, NBLC, the Hague, and Mr. Ian Malley, British Library Information Officer for User Education, Loughborough.

The Section has set up three working groups on: Library Service to Ethnich and Linguistic Minorities, Models for User Research (with Section of Library Theory and Research) and Information Technology.

Other main issues in the work of the Section have been the Medium Term Programme 1981-85, the preparation of public library seminars in Caracas, Venezuela, in 1982 and Munich, FRG, in 1983, the latter in cooperation with the German UNESCO Commission.

The composition of the new Standing Committee is the following:

Dr. M. L'Abbate Widmann, Italy
Mr. M. Akbulut, Turkey
Dr. F. Andrae, FRG
E. M. Broome, UK
Mr. J. Daugbjerg, Denmark
Ms. G. Dillsworth, Sierra Leone
H. Doove, Netherlands
Mr. F. Ettrup, Denmark
Ms. C. E. de Garcia Moreno, Mexico
Ms. E. Granheim, Norway
Dr. J. Kohout, CSSR
H. Mozes, Netherlands
Mr. I. Papp, Hungary
Mr. P. Sanz, France
Dr. I. Schumann, GDR
Mr. V. V. Serov, USSR
Dr. M. Stickler, Austria
Ms. P. Sullivan, USA

Johannes Daugbjerg/Flemming Ettrup

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Библиотечных Ассоциаций и Учреждений

Round table of AV media

Chairman:

ANNA-MARIA KYLBERG
Landskrona Public Library
Eriksgatan 66
261 33 LANDSKRONA
Sweden
Tel. 0418-775 01

ANNUAL REPORT · 1980-1981

STATUS OF ROUND TABLE OF AV MEDIA

In IFLA journal no 3 1978 we stated that an Audiovisual Working group was a necessity for IFLA -now july 1981 we can declare that a Round table of interdivisional pattern might be a necessity for IFLA:

Arguments: a AV-pervasive.affects every type of library.Importance of information in any format,not just the book or written word.

b. Trends in librarianship over the years - greater awareness of the effectiveness of AV materials as a means of communication.

c Trends in publishing - book publishers producing materials in a variety of formats now.

d Recognition of importance of AV was first felt by the Division of Libraries Serving the General Public.Present concentration on public libraries,to result in basic statement/guidelines.

e Interest in work expressed by members of other Divisions,joint meetings e.g. Art,Music,Schools,talk with Hospital and other sections. Good attendance at meetings in Strebske Pleso and Copenhagen also of members belonging to other Divisions.Many of the items discussed in Copenhagen could very well form the basis for future activities of an Interdivisional Round Table of AV media.

f There should be some means of co-ordinating the work/interest in AV as expressed by other groups within IFLA.At present,each section discusses AV in relation to their own interests and it is often by chance that the AV Round table are consulted or referred to in any way.There should be some way of co-ordinating the work with AV media within IFLA and an interdivisional Round table might be the solution.

We have during the year been discussing the Status of our RT and with the arguments mentioned above we will propose to IFLA that the Status of the Round Table of AV media gives an interdivisional status as soon as possible.

IFLA-JOURNAL/AV-issue

As a step in the interdivisional direction there will be an issue of the IFLA-journal dedicated to AV media within IFLA.The editorial committee of IFLA-journal approached us during the year and asked us to contact the chairmen of divisions and sections within IFLA that deals with or have an interest in the work with AV media.The purpose was to get these sections and divisions to suggest a member in their group that could write an article about AV media and IFLA that is in which fields of AV work IFLA can be expected to make a contribution.The editorial committee has now received articles from most of the divisions asked to contribute but there are still some left.Deadline is sept.1st 1981.We hope that this issue (as planned) might give strength to the case of an interdivisional AV forum.

SECTION ACTIVITIES IN 1980

The IFLA meeting in Manila was extremely successful and the Section meetings were well attended. About 130 participants listened with interest to a paper from Mr. Deveni Temu of Papua, New Guinea on "Extending school library and Information Services to a scattered population." Although drawing on the experience of his own country, the problems of lack of adequate communication networks, a variety of cultures and languages, mass illiteracy and lack of adequately trained personnel or suitable library facilities which he described are shared by many colleagues. His suggestion that improvements in primary school library provision is the key to future development was well received and provoked much discussion.

Unesco's School Library Media Service Manifesto was distributed at the business meeting for discussion and later published in IFLA Journal. Copies are available from the Chairman on request.

The Section's revised Medium Term Programme was described in Newsletter No.3 and will hopefully be approved in Leipsig. The Section put forward two project proposals to enable parts of this programme to be pursued. One is for an African Regional Seminar to be held on "National Development Planning for School Libraries," and the other is for the development of "Guidelines for the Instruction of Teachers-in-Training on the Educational use of school libraries," a topic which we feel is the key to continued development of school library development in the context of education. The terms of reference of the planned Working Group on the Education and training of school librarians was agreed at Manila and is as follows:

(1) to identify the activities and responsibilities required for various levels and types of school library provision, and the skills and knowledge necessary to carry them out. The Working Group will be building on the work done at the Costa Rica seminar in 1978 and will also take into consideration the results of recent publications and research of relevance.

(2) to review existing schemes for the education and training of school librarians identifying schemes which may provide valuable experience or ideas for development.

(3) to draw up recommendations for study programmes for school librarianship.

Round Table Libraries for the Blind

Following are highlights of Round Table activities for this period:

1. Major Meeting, Boston

The Round Table met in Boston, U.S.A., on June 26 and 27, 1980, in conjunction with the Helen Keller Centennial Congress. Forty-seven participants from 18 countries attended. A special guest was Mrs. Dorina de Gouvêa Nowill (Brazil), President of the World Council for the Welfare of the Blind. The RT Committee chairmen reported on their activities. Committees include Braille/Recording, Postal/Customs, Copyright, Inter-library loans, Duplication Agreements, International Year of Disabled Persons, Developing Countries, Biobibliographical Directory, Guidebook, WCWB Liaison, Computerized Booklending.

2. African Seminar

A seminar was held in Arusha, Tanzania, in November, 1980, sponsored by Unesco and orgahized by Round Table Chairman Anna Ubostad (Norway) and Paulli Thomsen (Denmark). The Seminar was held to gather information and foster discussion on library services to handicapped persons in African countries.

3. Leipzig 1981

A full agenda has been planned for Leipzig. Elections, held by mail in May, 1981, will produce a new Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary for 1981-1983. A draft "constitution" for the Round Table has been prepared for discussion by Peter Ditz (South Africa). Other housekeeping matters will include the possible appointment of an Executive Secretariat, to replace the U.S. Library of Congress which has resigned this function. Papers will be presented on the following subjects:

1. Library Services to the Handicapped in GDR.
2. International Year of Disabled Persons.
3. Leisure Pursuits of the Blind.
4. Copyright.
5. Typography.
6. Computerized Booklending.
7. Braille/Recording Technology.
8. International Exchange.

IFLA Council and General Conference 1981

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Presentation of the IFLA Annual Reports 1979 and 1980

by
Ms. Margreet WIJNSTROOM
Secretary General
IFLA
The Hague, Netherlands

The Annual Reports 1979 and 1980 of the Secretary General, including the reports by the Directors of the IFLA Offices for International Lending, Universal Availability of Publications and Universal Bibliographic Control have been published in *IFLA Journal* Vol. 6 (1980) No. 2, and in *IFLA Journal* Vol. 7 (1981) No. 2. They are quite detailed and the Membership has been kept fully informed by them.

Therefore, I will not claim precious time in repeating what has been published (and read by you, I hope) in ample time before this Council Meeting.

Time goes so quickly, that here in Leipzig we are already looking back at Copenhagen - 1979 and Manila - 1980 as belonging to IFLA's colourful past. Both Annual Reports, however, sing in no uncertain words the praise of both outstanding Conferences and their organizers.

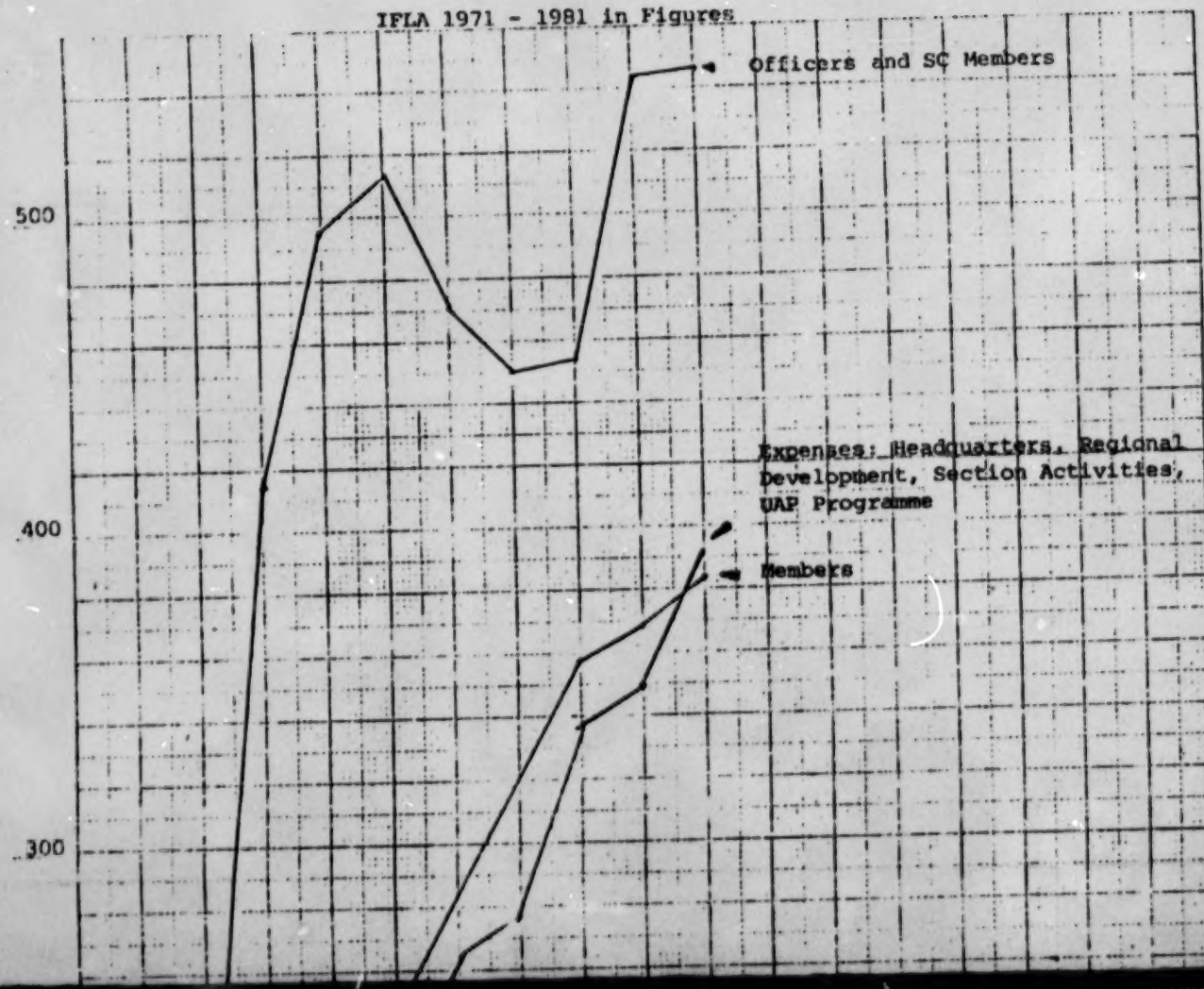
In reading the reports one is struck by the growing complexity of IFLA, which was one of the reasons why it was decided to create a new steering body, the Programme Management Committee, which assumed full responsibility for the management of the two major existing IFLA programmes: UBC and UAP and - when it is established in the near future - also of International MARC. One of the first actions of the PMC was to solicit the support of national libraries in supporting those programmes. The Annual Report 1980 announces a firm support as from 1981 amounting to more than 100,000 Dutch guilders from those libraries.

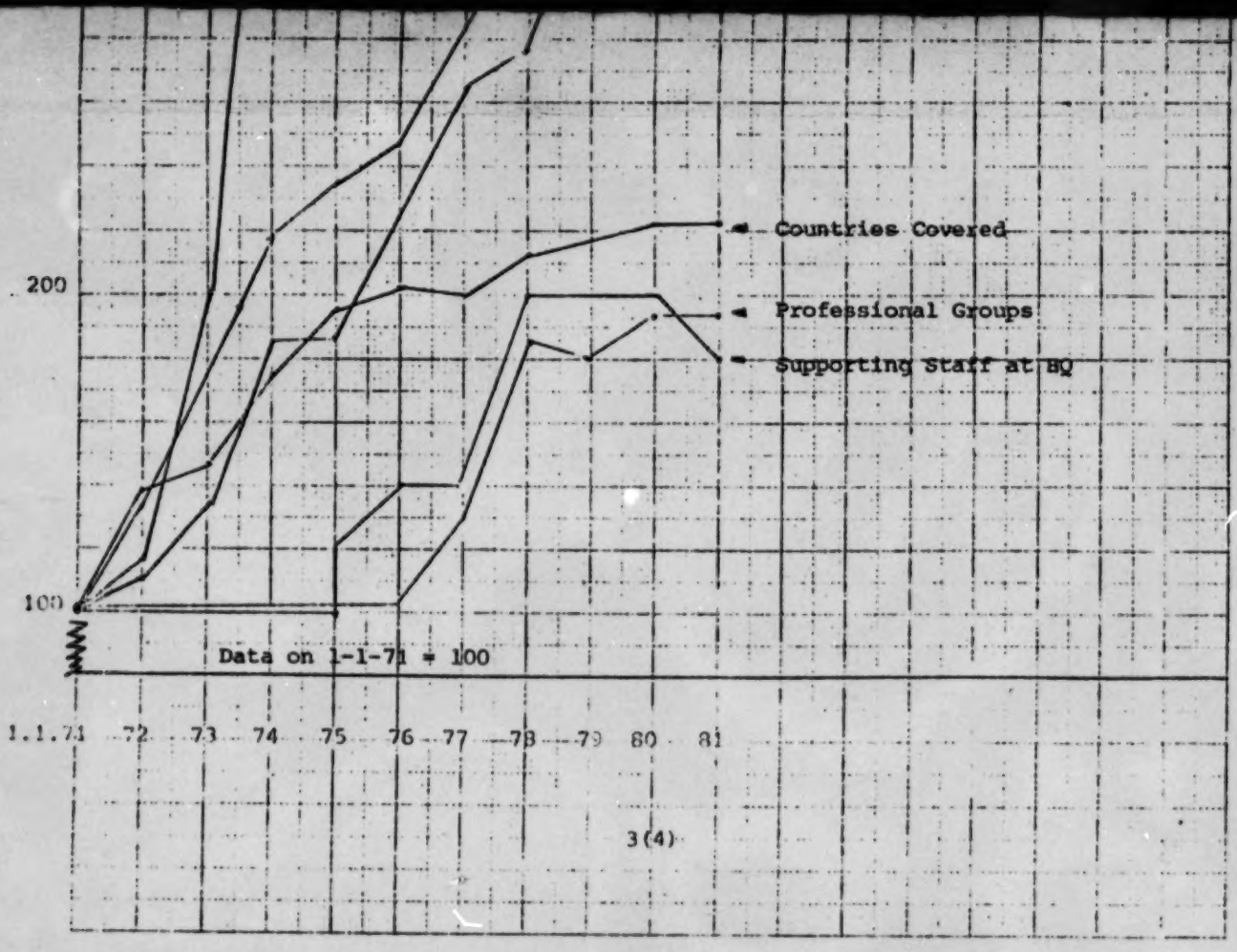
The reports also record the increasing imagination and perception with which the Professional Board manages to achieve a balance between wishful thinking and the realistic execution of international cooperative library programmes.

The Executive Board was deeply involved in the strengthening of productive working relationships with other international organizations, more in particular with FID and ICA. The so-called "Bellagio-experience"[x] was most inspiring, and demands continuing attention to the implementation of the decisions taken.
The working relationship with Unesco is most constructive, which was noticeable in the number of training seminars and contracts which were sponsored by Unesco. The Annual Reports devote a special chapter to the cooperation with Unesco.
In the regional development programme the emphasis was on the grass roots approach through school libraries and children's libraries and through facilities for handicapped readers.

To this brief presentation a survey of the statistics since 1971 is added. I will not comment on them here, but hope that anyone wishing further explanation will not hesitate to contact me.
The growth of IFLA in the last decade has certainly been spectacular, thanks to the untiring devotion of many librarians all over the world, of the steering bodies and staff.
It seems appropriate to conclude this presentation with a description of the commemorative stamp which marked the IFLA General Conference in Manila-1980, because it is comprised of the main elements of IFLA's ideals. The stamp design features a globe with people from all walks of life interacting and striving to attain greater international understanding and unity. A circle symbolizes the dynamism of IFLA leadership, while the green colour symbolizes hope, progress and the universal aspirations of the IFLA Members for international understanding and a better life for all peoples of the world.

x FID/ICA/IFLA Policy Meeting, Bellagio (Rockefeller Centre), Italy, 6-10 May 1980.


IFLA 1971 - 1981 in Figures
Officers and SC Members
500
Expenses: Headquarters, Regional Development, Section Activities, UAP Programme
400
Members
300


200
100
Countries Covered
Professional Groups
Supporting Staff at HQ
Data on 1-1-71 = 100
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3(4)

IFLA STATISTICAL DATA 1971-1981: A DECADE OF PROGRESS

A. MEMBERS	1-1-71	1-1-72	1-1-73	1-1-74	1-1-75	1-1-76	1-1-77	1-1-78	1-1-79	1-1-80	1-1-81
1. Association Members	86	91	101	120	132	140	147	150	165	165	166
2. Institutional Members/ Affiliates	176	260	356	454	489	500	559	616	687	722	748
3. Personal Affiliates	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	73	85	79	91
1-3 Total Membership	262	351	457	574	621	648	735	847	937	966	1005
if 262 = 100:	100	134	174	219	237	247	281	323	358	369	384
Third World Members (percentage of 1-3)	14%					23%					24%
B. COUNTRIES											
1. Developed	34	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	37	37
2. Third World	16	33	38	52	61	65	64	70	73	73	74
3. Total	50	69	74	88	97	101	100	106	109	110	111
if 50 = 100:	100	138	148	176	194	202	200	212	218	220	222
C. PROFESSIONAL GROUPS (only permanent ones)	25	26	25	25	26	26	32	46	45	49	49
if 25 = 100:	100	104	100	100	104	104	128	184	180	196	196
Officers and S(A)C members *	62	72	123	257	306	318	292	279	281	336	337
if 62 = 100:	100	116	198	415	494	513	471	450	453	542	544
D. STAFF (serving and coordinating A-C at HQ)	2½	2½	2½	2½	3	3½	3½	5	5	5	4½
if 2½ = 100:	100	100	100	100	120	140	140	200	200	200	180
E. EXPENSES (DZI) HQ only (incl. regional development, section projects, UAP, excl. UBC)	270,000 1971	300,000 1972	360,000 1973	500,000 1974	500,000 1975	600,000 1976	710,000 1977	750,000 1978	910,000 1979	1,060,000 1980	
if 270,000 = 100:	100	111	133	185	185	222	263	278	337	393	

*: (1973: Standing Advisory Committees-co-opted
1977: Standing Committees elected)

- Not counted: Honorary Members
- Bodies with consultative status included with Association Members
- New structure as from 1977
- Professional coordinating unit from 1-1-78

IFLA COUNCIL 1981

PLENARY MEETING

72/PLE/5-E

Progress Report of the Professional Board 1979-1981

by

H.-P. Geh, Chairman of the Professional Board
Württembergische Landesbibliothek
Stuttgart, Federal Republic of Germany

During the report period the Professional Board consisted of:

Chairman:	H.-P. Geh (Stuttgart, Fed. Rep. of Germany)
Financial Officer:	V. Popov (Sofia, Bulgaria)
Members:	Ms. H. Avram (Washington, DC, USA)
	Ms. I. Bagrova (Moscow, USSR)
	A. A. Bousso (Dakar, Senegal)
	J. Daugbjerg (Copenhagen, Denmark)
	W. Dietz (Bonn, Fed. Rep. of Germany)
Observers of the Executive Board:	Ms. M.-L. Bossuat (Paris, France)
	E.R.S. Fifoot (Oxford, UK)
Secretary:	A.L. van Wesemael (IFLA Secretariat, The Hague, Netherlands)

In the last two years the Professional Board has held five meetings of several days' duration, summary reports of which have regularly been published in IFLA Journal.

Besides dealing with current questions pertaining to a multitude of widely varying specific problems, the Professional Board has primarily considered the following problem areas:

1. Coordination and Support of the Work of the Various Professional Groups

In this connection the Professional Board noted with gratification the significant increase in the work performed. In the first place the number of projects has grown considerably, which meant an important advance in international library cooperation.

It is also gratifying to note that newsletters are now being issued by one Division and seventeen Sections. In this way their members are kept informed of ongoing activities. With a view to improving public relations, it has, furthermore, been decided to set up a new section in IFLA Journal in which the activities of the different professional groups are to be continuously reported.

2. Funding of Professional Work

In spite of IFLA's tight financial situation it was possible to augment the allocations for professional work every year. Thus the sum allocated for the 1982 budget amounts to Dfl 100,000.

Added to this sum must be the CIDA grant for developing countries of Can$ 25,000, which IFLA receives annually, and also the large amounts made available by Unesco for the execution of several projects.

Moreover, the Council on Library Resources has granted important sums for the implementation of two major projects: "Study of Copyright of Bibliographic Records", and "Copyright of Library Materials for Handicapped Readers".

The procedures for the recurrent planning and constitution of the budget have meanwhile satisfactorily been mastered. In this context it should be stated with great appreciation that the relation of administrative expenses to project costs has developed so favorably that they now stand as 40:60. This can chiefly be imparted to the circumstance that in many cases the institutions to which officers belong tacitly shoulder these costs. Our thanks for this support are here gratefully acknowledged.

3. Compilation of the Medium-Term Programme 1981-1985

During the last year the Professional Board has been actively engaged in drafting the new Medium-Term Programme and has prepared a draft which has already been dispatched to the IFLA membership. It is to be discussed in the closing session of 22 August 1981.

In this connection it should be stressed that the medium-term programmes of the individual Divisions, Sections and Round Tables have been prepared by these units themselves.

The Medium-Term Programme is of great importance to IFLA's future professional work, and it will serve as basis for relevant project requests in forthcoming years.

4. Preparation of Annual Meetings and Pre-session Seminars

The Professional Board has occupied itself extensively with the relevant general themes and their treatment in plenary sessions, as well as their integration in the open meetings of the Divisions and Sections.

The themes and planning of pre-session seminars for librarians from developing countries were also considered. The preparatory committees recently set up for each of these seminars have proved very useful. They are responsible for the detailed programming and the selection of participants.

It should also be mentioned here that for the first time the work done during the Conference in the individual professional groups as well as their future plans were reported in the Closing Session of the General Conference in Manila.

5. Handling of Conference Papers

The Professional Board has addressed itself to two specific problem areas: 1) Ensuring timely reproduction of the ever-increasing number of papers and reports and 2) definition of guiding figures relating to the number of copies needed for individual meetings, intended as an economy measure.

Moreover, the Professional Board has decided to start making available the conference papers to ERIC (Educational Resources Information Center). A rapid and secure on-line document system is thus put at the disposal of interested people and at the same time it has become possible to obtain cheap microfiche editions of the papers.

6. Cooperation with FID and ICA

In conjunction with the Bellagio Conference, where the Executive Boards of FID, ICA and IFLA met from 6 to 10 May 1980, the Professional Board has occupied itself intensively with the follow-up of this meeting as regards professional cooperation. In the context of the seventeen fields of action which were proposed for joint treatment, the relevant implementation measures have been undertaken.

Here it should be noted that a very successful meeting of the educational units of the three non-governmental organizations with Unesco participation has taken place in Frankfurt/Main in December 1980. Following declarations regarding the respective fields of activity, concrete measures for future cooperation were discussed and demonstrated.

It is to be hoped that further relevant groups of the three non-governmental organizations will follow this example in the near future.

7. Continuity within IFLA Groups

In its spring meeting of 1981 the Professional Board has begun to discuss the question of continuity including membership of Standing Committees, Coordinating Boards and the Professional Board itself, as well as that of the officers serving in all of these units. It has been decided to consider this problem further in connection with the planned examination of the 1976 Statutes, and to submit concrete proposals in due course.

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IFLA Council 1981

DIVISION:

SECTION:

82/OF-PB/2E

Open Forum of the Professional Board

Report of the Programme Management Committee to the IFLA Council

by
R. ROGERS,
Chairman of the PMC

The Programme Management Committee held three meetings in 1980 - in February, in April, and in December, and reported to the IFLA Executive Board on its deliberations after each meeting. However, this is the first time that the PMC has ever reported to the IFLA Council and the report combines both bad and good news.

Financial Emergency

At a time when the UAP and UBC programmes are attaining new levels of success and acceptance, the financial resources to support these offices are falling far below essential levels. For 1981 we have had to impose reductions that are crippling, but the situation for 1982 is so serious that the UBC budget for that year has had to be seriously cut and the future of both of these offices is jeopardized. It is essential that everyone interested in the work that emanates from the UAP and UBC Offices understands the serious financial situation in which we find ourselves.

UAP

In 1979 a full-time staff member was appointed to work on the UAP programme, and the UAP programme is in good shape for the present. The activities of the office continue to be on two fronts - publicity and research.

A new brochure on UAP has been issued for wide distribution, and a book on UAP is being prepared.

Research projects include a comparative study of national interlending systems, a study of patterns of worldwide availability of publications, a pilot study of the availability of publications in individual countries, and a study of commercial book supply to libraries. The research programme should not only yield a good deal of necessary information, but also establish methodologies with which individual countries can conduct their own studies.

Much of the work and research of the UAP Office has been in preparation for the Unesco/IFLA International Congress on UAP, planned to take place in May, 1982 in Paris. This Congress will draw worldwide attention to the need for increased availability and the ways of achieving it. The research conducted by the UAP Office is necessary if the International Congress is to have a firm basis of fact and sound recommendations.

UBC

IFLA's professional cataloguing unit was formally established a decade ago, 1 July 1971. With the support of many agencies, but particularly with grants from the Council on Library Resources, Unesco, and the National Libraries, the work of the UBC Office has constituted IFLA's most outstanding contribution to improvement in the worldwide bibliographical access to information.

The journal, International Cataloguing, is the standard publication in its field. It continues to have a wide audience.

Remarkable progress has been made in developing and publishing International Standard Bibliographic Descriptions (ISBDs), and the UBC Office is in the early stages of the ISBD Five-Year Review. This is in agreement with the 1977 decision that the existing ISBD texts would have a life-time of five years, with the possibility of revision after that time.

One measure of the wide impact of the ISBDs and other UBC projects is the extent to which results are translated into English from other languages. Announcements of these translations appear regularly in IFLA Journal and International Cataloguing.

Another certain measure of the significance of the UBC Office is the demand for its publications. They are now selling at the rate of over 2000 copies per year. A full listing of new publications or publications in preparation can be found in the annual report.

The UBC Office is carrying forward the preparatory work for the International Cataloguing-in-Publication Meeting, to be held in Ottawa, Canada, in 1982. This is absorbing a substantial amount of the time of one UBC professional staff member with essential clerical support.

The UBC Office continues to make contributions to national and regional bibliographic activities in the Caribbean, Africa, the Middle East and Southeast Asia, both by consultative work and by the use made of the office's established methodologies.

International MARC Office

It now appears unlikely that there can be an IMO before 1985, but it may be possible to establish a limited International MARC programme in 1982 at the Deutsche Bibliothek in Frankfurt.

IFLA Council 1981

DIVISION:

SECTION:

Plenary Meeting

83/PLE/3E

Role and activities of the Library Association of the GDR in view of the national development of the library service and international cooperation

by
Gotthard RÜCKL
President of the Library Association
of the German Democratic Republic
Berlin, Capitol of the GDR

Role and activities of the Library Association of the GDR in view of the national development of the library service and international cooperation

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Gotthard R ü c k l
President of the Library Association of the German Democratic Republic
Berlin, Capital of the GDR

Introductory remarks

The general theme "National institutions and professional organizations of librarianship" is of great interest and far-reaching significance both for IFLA in its entirety and its members with regard to international library development and international co-operation.

Within the scope of IFLA being the largest, most extensive and most influencing non-government international organization of librarianship member associations, i.e. national associations of libraries, librarians, library institutions and bibliographical centres as well as institutions such as national libraries, library committees, national library service centres, research and training centres have always played a particular role.

The reason is that the activities of these associations and institutions exert effective influence on the national library development of their countries, on multilateral and international co-operation thus having an essential share in realizing IFLA objectives.

Particular attention has to be drawn to such IFLA goals as:

- promotion of research and development and dissemination of the latest knowledge and experience in all fields of library activities by international understanding and co-operation;
- support to the national library development of member countries, especially developing countries.

These facts find also expression in IFLA structure and programmes.

Mention must be made of the activities of the Section of National Libraries, the Conference of National Librarians, the Section on Library Scools, the Section on Theory and Research and the Round Table on National Library Service Centres.

It seems to be significant, with regard to on-going IFLA activities as well that the MTP 1981 - 1985 puts particular stress on the following:

- IFLA considers active library associations to be essential factors concerning library and information services and wants to give full support to the activities and the development of library associations throughout the world as well as co-operation and international exchange of experience between library associations.

The public meeting on "Library Associations on the Move" included in the meeting programmes will be of great interest since it will be closely linked with the main concern of the general theme.

The various opportunities of dealing with the general theme and the speaking time available demand carefully selecting and limiting the topic of my paper.

The decision to concentrate the contribution of my country on the theme "Role and activities of the Library Association of the GDR" was essentially influenced by

- the significance of the Library Association being an extensive social organization of libraries and library institutions in every sphere and a partner of the responsible government authorities on all levels of our society for the national library development of the GDR;
- the duties of the Library Association in the field of international co-operation and especially as a member association and national representation of the GDR librarianship within IFLA;
- the intention to support IFLA's objectives to pay greater attention to the role and development of national library associations in the future by making our experiences available.

For more complete survey you are referred to conference papers including:

- information material on "Objectives, duties and procedures of the Library Association of the GDR",
- the Statutes of the Library Association of the GDR,
- material on "The GDR Librarianship",
- "The Library Act of the German Democratic Republic".

1. History, character and functions of the Library Association of the GDR as an integrated library organization of the socialist society

The Library Association is, if you like, a late

developer. It was founded in 1964 as the fruit of long-lasting efforts, at a time when an extensive and various library potential had already been established resulting from the overall social development of the GDR after World War II.

Every town and village had an own library, at enterprises trade union libraries provided library service to working people, hospital libraries and libraries of recreation homes were established, old and new university libraries, academy libraries and institutional libraries guaranteed library and information supply in the fields of science, research and education. a great number of special libraries were established in economy and industry, the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek and the Deutsche Bücherei served as national research libraries, insitutions for training different professional groups of librarianship, scientific-methodical and central services were efficient in various ways concerning library development.

The citizens' right to use libraries was laid down in the GDR Constitution. Legislative measures had been taken in order to solve different problems relevant to the library system on national scale such as interlibrary lending, provision of legal deposits etc.

Nevertheless, or just at that time it became obvious and evident that the ever-increasing requirements set on libraries in every social sphere could not be fulfilled according to traditional methods though there was a wide library potential. Relatively isolated and in-

sufficient co-operation of different types of libraries subordinated to different authorities and institutions had an unfavourable effect.

Quantitative and qualitative prerequisites matured having been the basis of a higher standard of library development and organization, a systematic organization of a socialist library system co-ordinated in every field.

In this connection it was necessary to summon up all the libraries' strength, and library co-operation and legislation had to be co-ordinated in order to concentrate on a socialist library policy directed at establishing an integrated socialist library system.

The foundation of the Library Association of the GDR was one of the first decisive steps of this policy, as well as its development into an integrated social organization of all libraries whose objectives corresponded to the overall social interests.

From the very first beginning the Library Association was promoted by the Government and the responsible social forces.

As a social organization in the cultural sphere it is highly esteemed within socialist democracy and closely co-operates with government authorities on all levels in order to realize its objectives concerning library development.

Objectives, functions and duties of the Library Association are realized on the basis of its Statutes.

In 1964 the first Statutes of the Library Association were issued and since then following features have been

characteristic of the Association:

1. its activities as an integrated social organization of librarianship directed at summoning up all its strength and its co-ordinated co-operation intended to implement the extensive and various tasks set by the socialist society,
2. the promotion of the development of theory and practice of all parts and fields of librarianship in the interest of coping with bibliographical needs of the citizens and meeting the demands on library use,
3. the efficient contribution to taking decisions on library development by being partner of government authorities and social governing bodies which are responsible for different library fields,
4. the organization and intensification of relations between libraries and social spheres, i.e. economy, science, education and culture,
5. the information activities of libraries, their services provided by extensive publicity work and the efforts of libraries to involve more and more citizens of our country, especially workers, co-operative farmers, children and young people in library work,
6. international co-operation and co-operation with international organizations, especially within IFLA, directed at understanding, peaceful co-existence and mutual benefit.

Very early structures, organization and working methods of the Association have been developed according to professional objectives, specific requirements of li-

sufficient co-operation of different types of libraries subordinated to different authorities and institutions had an unfavourable effect.

Quantitative and qualitative prerequisites matured having been the basis of a higher standard of library development and organization, a systematic organization of a socialist library system co-ordinated in every field.

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From the very first beginning the Library Association was promoted by the Government and the responsible social forces.

As a social organization in the cultural sphere it is highly esteemed within socialist democracy and closely co-operates with government authorities on all levels in order to realize its objectives concerning library development.

Objectives, functions and duties of the Library Association are realized on the basis of its Statutes.

In 1964 the first Statutes of the Library Association were issued and since then following features have been

characteristic of the Association:

1. its activities as an integrated social organization of librarianship directed at summoning up all its strength and its co-ordinated co-operation intended to implement the extensive and various tasks set by the socialist society,
2. the promotion of the development of theory and practice of all parts and fields of librarianship in the interest of coping with bibliographical needs of the citizens and meeting the demands on library use,
3. the efficient contribution to taking decisions on library development by being partner of government authorities and social governing bodies which are responsible for different library fields,
4. the organization and intensification of relations between libraries and social spheres, i.e. economy, science, education and culture,
5. the information activities of libraries, their services provided by extensive publicity work and the efforts of libraries to involve more and more citizens of our country, especially workers, co-operative farmers, children and young people in library work,
6. international co-operation and co-operation with international organizations, especially within IFLA, directed at understanding, peaceful co-existence and mutual benefit.

Very early structures, organization and working methods of the Association have been developed according to professional objectives, specific requirements of li-

brary development and the various spheres of activity within the framework of socialist democracy which have proved a success.

The structure of the Association corresponds to three organization forms:

1. according to the administrative-territorial structure of our Republic there are 15 regional district branches being the basic units of the Library Association. Every member of the respective territory is included in one district branch. The members elect the governing body of the branch and decide on working programmes.

2. in addition, according to professional fields sections were established including libraries of similar special fields such as social science libraries, medical sciences libraries or technical libraries which are co-operating on national level independent of their territories. If necessary the sections may set up sub-sections. Within the scope of district branches regional working groups of sections may be set up if there is a sufficient number of people interested in. In order to solve permanent or temporary specific problems which are of national significance professional committees may be set up serving as working groups of the Presidium such as committees on legal or professional questions, publications and publicity work.

Members submit proposals concerning chairmen of sections and professional committees who will then be appointed

by the Presidium.

Central bodies of the Association are:
the General Assembly
the Presidium
the Bureau of the Presidium
the Auditing Committee.

The full-time staff of the Secretariat of the Library Association is responsible for conducting current affairs, administration, organization as well as publications.

Further details on tasks, structure and procedures of the Library Association are to be found in the Statutes issued in 1977 and translated into IFLA languages.

By means of some examples the paper is now going to deal with

2. important stages and results of the development and efficiency of the Library Association of the GDR

During the first years of its existence the Library Association contributed decisively to solving theoretical and practical problems concerning the development of an integrated socialist library system. In this respect it was able to rely on a rapidly increasing number of members representing every library field.

The Library Association had a great share in preparing the Library Act issued by the Council of Ministers in 1968 by drawing up and discussing in public guidelines for the development of a socialist library system and by

being represented in a committee set up by the Government.

The Library Act being the first legislation for an overall library system in a German state defines basic duties of GDR libraries and long-term programmes on library planning and management.

The Library Association contributed to preparing both the Library Act and its subsequent regulations on different relevant fields of library work which are the basis for a systematic development of the socialist library system and the activities of the Library Association.

With regard to the role of the Library Association having the function of a social organization the Library Act says:

- the Minister of Culture being responsible for an integrated library work and basic decisions on library development closely co-operates with the Library Association;
- the heads of government authorities being responsible for libraries in different spheres and on different levels have to discuss on basic questions of library development with the Library Association.
  In addition the Library Association is recommended to promote socialist co-operation between libraries of different spheres and types.

In implementing the Library Act the responsibility for library development assigned to the Library Association and its scope of activities will be extended find-

ing its expression in a new statute of the Library Association. Information and documentation centres and bibliology institutions are increasingly involved in membership. Particular attention is focused on systematic co-operation between libraries and information and documentation centres. Relations to social organizations such as the Börsenverein der deutschen Buchhändler in Leipzig, the Cultural Federation, the Chamber of Technology, etc. will be established more closely and more systematically.

Long-lasting co-operation between different bodies of the Library Association, government authorities and governing bodies of social organizations on all levels on basic questions of library development will be intensified.

The development of library co-operation and the extension of relations to institutions and organizations of other social spheres will be one of the main concerns of the Library Association.

For the first time the Library Association submitted a long-term programme thoroughly prepared by its bodies and groups and based upon the achievements and experiences of library development during the first half of the 70ies. The programme on "Duties, efficiency and development of the Library Association of the German Democratic Republic concerning the further development of a socialist library system in the GDR" had been approved by the Advisory Committee on Librarianship of the Ministry of Culture and handed over to the responsible government authorities by the Minister of Culture being recommendation and orien-

tation for their work.

Regarding library development the main objectives of the long-term programme are:

- an increase of the standard of library planning and management;
- a more and more efficient exploitation of the overall library potential of the socialist society in order to fulfil library and information needs of the working class, the co-operative farmers and working people, young people and children;
- an increase of library efficiency according to the requirements of science, research and education;
- development and organization of territorial and professional library networks;
- promotion of socialist co-operation within the library system and between libraries and other social spheres especially information and documentation, publishing and book trade;
- improvement and development of basic and further training of library staff in accordance with the demands on day-to-day work;
- promotion of systematic research work in the field of library science in order to make necessary scientific fundamentals available;
- concentration of the Association's strength on the development of the socialist GDR librarianship in its entirety;
- long-term planning and systematic organization of the

traditional fruitful co-operation with library systems of socialist countries, the development of relations to and exchange of experience with library institutions of other countries and increased co-operation of representatives of librarianship within IFLA.

The execution of the programme and of all the activities linked with it have always been based on the decisions taken at the IX Party Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) since the Library Association is striving to contribute to the further devlopment of the advanced socialist society by aiming at accepting "a standard of library work meeting the increasing demands on an advanced socialist society and coming up to the international position of the GDR".

3. Final remarks

According to our experiences we have realized that we may apply one advantage of the socialist social system to our national library development above all. Every idea we want to realize and every measure we want to take may be based on the unseparable coherence of social development in all fields of life, the tasks and development of the library system and the duties and efficiency of the Association as a social organization.

Responsible librarians and officials of the Association feel to be integrated in the realization of the main task of our society - the further increase of material and cultural living standard of the people.

Finally, the standards set for efficient activities

of the Association are reflected by library services to the socialist society.

The achievements and successes in the field of library development which the Library Association has a great share in as well were assessed by the report of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) at the X Party Congress. The report says:

"Mit vollem Recht können wir von der DDR als einem Leseland sprechen. Verlage, Buchhandel und Bibliotheken haben viel getan, was der wachsenden Lesefreudigkeit der Bürger unseres Landes zugutekommt. Die Buchbestände der Bibliotheken erreichten im vergangenen Jahr eine Höhe von über 80 Millionen Bestandseinheiten. Ausgeliehen wurden 1980 mehr als 100 Millionen Bände. Zwei Drittel der Kinder und Jugendlichen unseres Landes sind ständige Benutzer der Bibliotheken."

(We are perfectly right in saying that the GDR is a reading country. Publishing houses, book trade and libraries have done a lot for the benefit of the citizens who are interested in reading. Last year bookstocks of libraries covered more than 80 million units, and there were more than 100 loans. Two thirds of children and young people are permanent users of libraries).

Based upon the successes and experiences of the national library development the Library Association has been able to increase its international efficiency continuously.

There has been a long-term planned, systematic and

close co-operation with the socialist countries. In addition we have entered into close relations with library associations and institutions of a great number of other countries.

The Library Association promotes international participation in meetings, congresses and other events and carries on extensive professional correspondence.

Results and experiences of socialist library work are published and made accessible to the international professional world by the Library Association.

On the other hand the Library Association takes every effort to inform GDR librarians thoroughly on significant trends and exoeriences of international library development .

For more than 17 years within IFLA the Library Association of the GDR has been striving to do efficient work and to contribute to setting tasks for our international organization and implementing them. Members have been representing our Association i.. a great number of groups and have been elected members of them.

We have realized, however, that we are able to do more with regard to international library development and co-operation.

Concerning IFLA the Library Association considers the implementation of the Medium-Term Programme (MTP) to be one of its main concerns.

Above all we want to assist world-wide IFLA programmes such as UBC and UAP by co-operating with respective IFLA groups, by making study trips and exchange of experience

possible, by making results of library work of our country accessible and by publishing materials.

Starting from experiences made up to now, last not least during two pre-seminars for librarians of developing countries which took place in the GDR the Library Association is trying hard to promote and facilitate national library development in these countries in the future as well because it will contribute to getting and consolidating their cultural identity and sovereignity.

Concerning our future library development we know that the development of the library system step by step is linked with the development of the advanced socialist society. This development will be a long process making heavy demands on the library system. But we are sure to be able to cope with them.

But we also know that the objectives of library work in the GDR to increase the living standard of every citizen, to provide for the general well-being of the people can be realized in times of peace only.

Therefore we consider the maintenance of peace to be of utmost significance for our national and international efficiency.

From our point of view the contribution of librarians as well as of scientists and artists to maintaining peace plays an important part.

IFLA has always committed itself to the humanistic main concern of libraries - to serve social progress, well-being of people, understanding and peaceful co-operation.

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The results of history including the history of this international organization have demonstrated that these objectives can be implemented in times of peace only.

Regarding the historical experiences and in view of the present danger to peace the results of the 47th IFLA General Assembly may be evaluated according to its contributions to international understanding, maintenance of peace by using its means and possibilities as pledge of the overall library efficiency.

Library Association

of the

German Democratic Republic

Statutes

Schedule of Membership Fees

Berlin 1978

51

Statutes of the Library Association of the German Democratic Republic

I. Legal form, seat, legal representation

§ 1

(1) The Library Association of the German Democratic Republic (in the following: Library Association) includes as social organization libraries and library institutions as well as information centres.
(2) It is legal person.
(3) Berlin, the capital of the German Democratic Republic, is seat of the Library Association.
(4) The activities of the Library Association are based upon the decisions of the Party of the working class and the Government taken in accordance with the Ministry of Culture and other national and local government authorities, government institutions as well as governing bodies of social organizations.

§ 2

Legally the Library Association is represented by its President and should this not be possible by its Vice-president. Further members of the Presidium or other persons may act as representatives of the Library Association within their scope of duties respectively if they are authorized by the President to represent the Library Association in special fields.

II. Duties

§ 3

(1) By means of polito-ideological activities among its members the Library Association contributes to achieving a standard of work in libraries and information centres meeting the demands of a developed socialist society and coming up to the international position of the German Democratic Republic. It gives its support to every initiative aimed at developing socialist librarianship and to the class-bound argumentation with every phenomenon of bourgeois ideologies.

(2) The Library Association promotes

- a high politico-ideological, scientific and cultural efficiency of libraries and information centres and their co-ordinated co-operation in order to meet bibliographical and information needs of workers and co-operative farmers, members of the intelligentsia and all working people, adults, young people and children,
- the ever-increasing activities of libraries and information centres with regard to research, education and scientific-technological progress,
- a high standard of library and information planning and management and socialist co-operation as well as the development of the staff members' initiatives on all levels and in every field by making full use of the advantages of the socialist system,
- the increase of the standard of education and further

training of librarians and information specialists,
- the development of marxist-leninist library science as well as information and documentation sciences and the scientific fundamentals necessary for the day-to-day work in order to guarantee highly-efficient libraries and information centres,
- preservation and protection of, information on and provision for the national and international cultural heritage,
- systematic class-bound argumentationwith the theory and practice of bourgeois-imperialist librarianship and information sciences.

(3) The Library Association contributes to deepening the friendship and co-operation with the USSR and other socialist countries, consolidating and defending the achievements of Socialism and Communism and increasing the influence of socialist librarianship on international scale. It considers close co-operation with associations and institutions of socialist countries to be the main concern of its international efficiency.

§ 4

(1) The Library Association executes its duties above all by
a) submitting proposals and recommendations to government authorities and social organizations,
b) serving as an advisory organ to government authorities and governing bodies in the field of economy with regard to decisions concerning basic questions of library work,

c) propagating the work of libraries and information centres concerning science, education and culture as well as promoting their co-operation with political, economic and social organizations and institutions of the GDR,

d) exchanging experience concerning subjects and methods at meetings of district branches, sections on different special fields and within professional committees as well as specialized working groups,

e) publications and publicity work concerning the GDR librarianship.

(2) It organizes assemblies of members, conferences and meetings and conducts further training courses.

III. Membership

§ 5

All libraries and other library institutions and information centres may join the Library Association if they accept its Statutes and make use of the rights and duties resulting from them. Institutions, enterprises and associations giving their support to the Library Association may also become members.

§ 6

(1) A written application for admission has to be submitted to the Presidium in order to join the Library Association.

(2) The Presidium decides on the admission.
(3) Every member obtains an official written verification of its membership.

§ 7

(1) The members of the Library Association are represented by their directors (heads) or staff members authorized by them.
(2) Every member has a vote with regard to votings within national bodies of the Library Association as well as district branches. This also applies if there are more persons of members represented in the above-mentioned bodies. If chairmen of district branches who do not represent members at the same time are members of the Presidium they have a vote as well.

§ 8

Withdrawal from mebership can be submitted written to the Presidium three months prior to the end of a year only.

IV. Rights and duties of members

§ 9

Members of the Library Association have the right
a) to have a share in the activities of the Library Association and to submit proposals aimed at improving its activities,
b) to elect or to be elected by their representatives according to the election regulations,
c) to call upon the assistance of the bodies of the Li-

brary Association within the scope of its objectives and duties,

d) to send their staff to professional meetings, further training courses and similar events as well as working groups,

e) to authorize by their directors other staff members to act as representatives within governing bodies of district branches who are thus becoming active within these bodies and are eligible for them,

f) to be given preference concerning the subscription of publications of the Library Association,

g) to make use of the institutions of the Library Association,

h) to apply the title "Mitglied des Bibliotheksverbandes der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik" (Member of the Library Association of the German Democratic Republic) in connection with their institutions.

§ 10

The members of the Library Association have the duty

a) to observe the Statutes of the Library Association and the decisions taken by its responsible bodies and to support the objectives and activities of the Library Association,

b) to take an active part in the activities of the district branches, which are basic units of the Library Association, and to send their authorized representatives to the election meetings of district branches,

c) to inform without delay the Secretariat and the ade-

quate governing body of the district branch on modifications with regard to authorized representatives,

d) to pay membership fees according to the schedule.

V. Bodies of the Library Association

§ 11

The national bodies of the Library Association are

a) the General Assembly,
b) the Presidium,
c) the Bureau of the Presidium,
d) the Auditing Committee.

§ 12

(1) The General Assembly is the supreme organ of the Library Association. It is composed of delegates of district branches according to election regulations issued by the Presidium.

(2) The General Assembly

a) takes basic decisions on the activities of the Library Association,
b) elects members of the Presidium and the Auditing Committee,
c) decides on Statutes,
d) receives the reports of the Presidium and the Auditing Committee,
e) decides on the dissolution of the Library Association.

(3) The General Assembly takes its decisions by simple majority of votes; a two-thirds majority decides on amendments of the Statutes.

Amendments have to be moved to the Bureau of the Presidium three months prior to the General Assembly.

(4) Usually the General Assembly will be called every five years. Between the General Assemblies there are meetings (Aktivtagungen). On the demand of one quarter of the members at least or according to the decision of the Presidium an extraordinary General Assembly may be called.

§ 13

(1) The Presidium is the governing body between the General Assemblies. It is responsible for preparing and implementing the decisions of the General Assembly and calling their sessions.

(2) The members of the Presidium are elcted by the General Assembly for a period of five years. On the demand of one quarter of the participants there is a secret ballot. As a rule persons should be elected members of the Presidium who are authorized to act as representatives of their institutions according to § 7 (1).

(3) The Presidium elects President, Vice-president and Treasurer from its midst. It establishes the Bureau of the Presidium being composed of the President as an ex-officio member, the Vice-president, the Treasurer and three further members of the Presidium at the most.
The Secretary participates in the meetings of the Bureau of the Presidium and acts in an advisory capacity.

(4) The Presidium instructs and controls its Secretariat being responsible for organizational problems. The Secretariat is run by a full-time Secretary who participates in the meetings of the Presidium and acts in an advisory capacity.

(5) The Presidium decides on the agenda and the election regulations. It lays down regulations for working methods of district branches, sections and professional committees.

(6) The members of the Presidium implement the objectives of the Library Association on the basis of a working programme. The Presidium may set up temporary working groups which support its activities.

(7) The decisions of the Presidium are taken by simple majority of votes. In the event of votes being equal the President has the casting vote.

(8) If a member of the Presidium changes his function which authorized him to act as a representative at the time of his election his membership within the Presidium will be cancelled.

(9) The Presidium is liable to account to the General Assembly.

§ 14

(1) On behalf of the Presidium the Bureau of the Presidium runs the Library Association between the meetings of the Presidium. It is responsible for preparing and implementing the decisions taken by the Presidium and is liable to account to the Presidium.

(2) The Bureau of the Presidium including additional members of the Presidium diretcs the activities of district branches, sections and professional committees and approves their working programmes.

§ 15

(1) The President directs the work of the Presidium and the Bureau of the Presidium. He acts a representative of the Library Association on national and international scale and is entitled to authorize other persons. He instructs the Secretariat.
(2) The Vice-president will represent the President if he is absent and by co-operating with the President he implements certain duties with regard to the Library Association management.
(3) The Treasurer instructs the Secretariat concerning budgetary and financial questions and controls them.
(4) The Secretary runs the Secretariat and is responsible for the exact treatment of all the members' requests and the housekeeping. He is responsible for organizing general assemblies, meetings of the Presidium and the Bureau of the Presidium as well as other national events of the Library Association. He instructs and controls the staff of the Secretariat.

§ 16

(1) The Auditing Committee is composed of five members at least. It is elected by the General Assembly. Its members are not allowed to be members of others bodies of the Library Association. The Auditing Committee may

co-opt new members in case of members withdrawing.

(2) The Auditing Committee supervises the implementation of the decisions of the Library Association and its bodies as well as its fiscal policy. It renders account to the General Assembly.

§ 17

(1) On district level branches are set up which are basic units of the Library Association. They include all members of the districts, and their activities are based upon the decisions of the national bodies.

(2) Usually district branches organize general assemblies every two or three years and plenary assemblies every year. They organize additional events in order to execute the objectives of the Library Association on district level.
The general assemblies of district branches decide on the activities of district branches and organize elections of their governing bodies according to the election regulations. The governing bodies of the district branches elect their chairmen and vice-chairmen from their midst. New members may be co-opted if members of governing bodies of district branches withdraw.

(3) Governing bodies of district branches are liable to account to General Assemblies and national bodies of the Library Association.
Governing bodies of district branches decide on working programmes and report on their execution annually.

(4) District branches may set up kreis working groups and in accordance with the governing bodies of sections professional working groups of their members. In accordance with the Presidium they are also entitled to set up working groups dealing with professional questions and supradistrict working groups solving special problems.

§ 18

(1) According to the decision of the Presidium sections may be established. Their activities are based upon the decisions of the national bodies of the Library Association. Sections include members of similar special fields and research libraries with relevant holdings of the special field concerned. Sections co-operate with national bodies of librarianship and information science.
(2) Chairmen of sections and vice-chairmen are appointed and recalled by the Presidium.
(3) Sections organize member assemblies every two or three years and additional meetings in order to implement their programmes. Member assemblies decide on the sections' activities.
(4) Governing bodies of sections are liable to account to national bodies of the Library Association. They decide on their working programmes and submit reports on their implementation to the Presidium annually.
(5) In accordance with the Presidium sections may set up sub-sections with regard to special member groups and in accordance with governing bodies of district branches district working groups.

§ 19

(1) Professional committees are working bodies of the Presidium of the Library Association responsible for solving permanent or temporary special problems which are of national significance. First of all they serve as supporting organs of the Presidium, and in addition they handle problems resulting from their special scope of duties.
(2) Chairmen of professional committees are appointed and recalled by the Presidium. The make-up of professional committees has to be approved by the Presidium.
(3) Professional committees decide on their working programmes and report the Presidium on their implementation.

VI. Awards

§ 20

(1) According to special merits concerning the development of the Library Association and extraordinary activities concerning the execution of its duties the Library Association awards the "Ehrennadel des Bibliotheksverbandes der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik".
(2) The award is based upon special provisions.

VII. Organ of the Library Association

§ 21

The organ of the Library Association is the information journal "bibliotheksverband aktuell".

VIII. Finances

§ 22

Finances of the Library Association consist of membership fees, allowances and other income.

§ 23

The Presidium decides on the annual membership fees. The schedule of fees has to be approved by the Ministry of Culture.

Adopted at the 7th General Assembly

Berlin October 28, 1977

Schedule of membership fees of the Library Association of the German Democratic Republic

On the basis of the decisions taken at the General Assembly of 1966 and in accordance with § 23 of the Statutes the Presidium decides on the following schedule of fees which will come into force on January 1, 1967 :

(1) Following membership fees have to be paid annually:
Libraries employing up to 3 full-time staff members 40.- Marks;
libraries employing 4 to 6 full-time staff members 60.- Marks;
libraries employing 7 to 10 full-time staff members 80.- Marks;
libraries employing 11 to 20 full-time staff members 120.- Marks;
libraries employing 21 to 40 full-time staff members 180.- Marks;
libraries employing 41 to 80 full-time staff members 250.- Marks;
libraries employing 81 to 200 full-time staff members 400.- Marks;
libraries employing more than 200 full-time staff members 800.- Marks;
other institutions according to § 5 of the Statutes 180.- Marks.

(2) New members have to pay an admission fee of 10.- Marks.

(3) For the first time the membership fee has to be transferred together with the admission fee to the account of the Library Association within a period of two months after the member having been admitted, then

annually without being expressly requested within the first quarter. + The member gets a membership card for one year acknowledging the receipt of the fee.

(4) Membership will be cancelled if the member fee is not paid during the current year.

(5) If a member withdraws from the Library Association according to § 8 of the Statutes liability to fee continues during the current year.

Erfurt January 3, 1966

(included in the issue of the Statutes of October 28, 1977)

+ Now membership fee is asked for by invoice of the Secretariat according to banking procedure.

IFLA Council 1981

DIVISION: Bibliographic Control

SECTION:

85/BIBCO/1E

The Activities of the IFLA Section on Bibliography between the 46th and 47th IFLA Conferences

by
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Ag 318/2 3.81

In the period between the 46th and 47th IFLA conferences the Section on Bibliography continued its work on the problems of improvement of national bibliographic control according to the generous plans.

As it is known one of the main projects of the Section in the recent years was the working out of the recommendations on the principles of coverage of documents in current national bibliography (CNB). The idea of the document has directly come out of the Recommendation of the Paris Congress on National Bibliographies (1977) which determined the minimum of records that the national bibliographies should include that is the records for monographs and first issues and title changes of serials. The Congress indicated also the necessity of the development of proposals concerning addi tional categories of documents subject to registration in the national bibliography above the minimum indicated and the priorities of their registration in CNB.

The working group of bibliographers under the quidance of Dr. R.Cybulski (People's Republic of Poland) has worked out the recommendations which are meant to help the national bibliographic agencies in the development of CNB, not restricting them in any sense. The document presented by the group defines the principles of the coverage of documents and the criteria of their selection. The distribution of the documents into the levels and their position within each level corresponds to the recommended sequence of their coverage.

The last version of the recommendations (the previous versions were discussed at the several meetings of the Section on

Bibliography within the IFLA Conferences of 1976-1980) was circulated among the interested organizations: all the registered members of the Section and the IFLA International Office for UBC. 22 organizations sent their comments and proposals. The members of the working group have studied the comments attentively and most of them were taken into consideration in the final version of the document. It seems useful to publish this material either in "IFLA Journal" or in "International Cataloguing". The corresponding proposals will be directed to the IFLA Professional Board.

Thus the Bibliographic Section contributed greatly to the improvement of current registration of new editions: it has not only organized a broad exchange of views of bibliographers of many countries on so important problem but realised the results of this work in the document, which can be studied and taken into consideration by all the interested national bibliographic agencies. At the same time we do not consider the complicated problem of the present state and the ways of improvement of CNB solved - it should be developed further on. In particular, the state of national bibliographic control in different coutries should be observed, first of all in developed countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America in view of providing them with the assistance needed to overcome the difficulties.

Most of the difficult problems mentioned in their reports the bibliographers of different countries at IFLA Conference in Manila, 1980.

Parallel with the study of problems of CNB the Section continues its work on branch bibliography: thus Mr. Guy Marco (USA),

who is working at the problem of Bibliographic control of library and information science literature. Part I: English Language sources" (the paper was prepared for the 46th IFLA conference), has developed it further on and for the Leipzig Session he made a paper on the bibliographic control of literature on the above mentioned subjects in European languages except English. The paper "Bibliographic control of publications on library science in the context of European data bank" prepared by Ms. A.Popescu-Brediceni (Socialist Republic of Rumania) for the 47th IFLA Conference is the result of the study of problems of branch bibliography as well.

According to the new Draft Medium-Term Programme the Section widens up the number of problems studied: during the last period it started observation of questions concerning the improvement of retrospective bibliography. The chairman of the Section M-me M.Beaudiquez (France) presents at the Leipzig conference the paper on the state-of-the-art of retrospective bibliography on the basis of comparative data. So a start has been made in approaching the problem which has the aim to define the coorelation between current and retrospective national bibliographies, to promote the filling of the lacunae in national bibliographic repertory.

The new aspect of the Section work during the passed period was the study of the problem of preparation of Retrospective Bibliography on IFLA Conference "papers". We all know the great contribution made to the bibliographic control of these materials by the Royal Library School of Denmark headed by the Honorary Pre-

sident of IFLA Mr. P.Kirkegaard. This institution has published 2 retrospective bibliographic indexes of IFLA papers: for the years 1968-1978 and for 1979.

However the problem of complete bibliographic control of IFLA papers in retrospective and current aspect is not yet solved. In connection with this and on request of the IFLA Executive Board and the Professional Board the Section on Bibliography (personaly Ms. E.Pereslegina /USSR/, member of SC Section) is preparing at present proposals on the subject. I think that corresponding decisions should be made in the frame of the working group which is to consist of the representatives of Library Association of Denmark and USSR (The USSR Library Counsil is ready to take responsibility for the publishing of Bibliography).

x x x

According to the data of June 1981 90 members are registered to the Bibliographic Section; for the period from the 46th Conference 3 new members appeared: 1 - Australia, 2 - Canada.

The geography of members is very broad: 45 countries are represented, including: 24 countries of Europe, 11 - Asia, 4 - Africa, 4 - America, 2 - Australia.

In the Standing Committe of the Section 16 persons has been working: Chairman - M.Beadiquez (France), Secretary - I.Bagrova (USSR). As the term of office of 12 members of SC is over in 1981 there were organized elections by correspondence. The following persons resumed their term of office (1981-1985): M.Beaudiquez K.Nowak (FRG), K.Zotova (Bulgaria); the newly elected members

for 1981-1985 are: B.C.Bloomfield (United Kingdom); I.Kábrt (CSSR); M.Madsen (Denmark), A.M.Mandillo (Italy).

IFLA Council 1981

DIVISION: Bibliographic Control

SECTION: Bibliography

114/BIB/5E

Bibliographical Index of Papers and Materials presented at IFLA Conferences (State and Perspectives)

E. V. PERESLEGINA
Deputy Director All-Union
State Library of Foreign Literature
Moscow, USSR
1981

PERESLEGINA E.V.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL INDEX OF PAPERS AND MATERIALS PRESENTED OF IFLA CONFERENCES

(STATE AND PERSPECTIVES)

In the more than fifty years of existence of IFLA (International Federation of Library Associations) numerous interesting materials, reports, papers and studies, connected with the activities of the organization, have accumulated. The IFLA Annual, published since 1969 and the quarterly IFLA Journal cannot give a detailed description of the activities of every section and its every section nor can inform readers about concrete subjects and problems raised by the participants of sessions, which would be of interest to specialists in librarianship of many countries of the world. The papers of IFLA sessions, which are devoted to a single theme since 1966, evoke the greatest interest. Nevertheless, valuable information, contained in reports and papers presented at conferences of divisions and sections held during annual IFLA sessions, in the main, have accumulated in the document centres of the Federation and are little known.

Being aware of the importance and growing necessity of making these materials available to librarians and appropriate institutions in different countries of the world, the Royal Library School in Denmark, being one of IFLA's clearing-houses, advanced the proposal to the effect that IFLA clearing-houses should be turned into active information agencies. At present 13 documentation centres, holding the materials of annual IFLA sessions, operate in Europe and North America. Unfortunately, the majority of these valuable reports and studies are not brought to the notice of users and frequently remain unknown to them altogether. Following up its suggestion, the Library School in Denmark pub-

lished the "Bibliography of IFLA Conference Papers. 1968-1978" in 1979. Thecompiler , Ismail Abdullakhi, a student of the School, prepared an index containing 889 references, including the materials of plenary sessions for the period 1968-1978 and papers presented at meetings pf particular sections and divisions. The index is based on materials held in the Danish Library School, which is an IFLA documentation centre. The bibliography consists of three parts: the general section, where publications are listed in chronological order and the alphabetic subject index and author indexes. Within the general section materials are arranged by the years in which the conferences were held and within the year in the alphabetic order of authors or titles. Each record has a number, that is also stated in the subject and author indexes, a method that ensures the correlation of content. The peculiar feature of this index is that all materials registered in it can be ordered in the information centre, where they are held in the form of photocopies.

The initiative to publish the "Bibliography of IFLA Conference papers" of the Danish Library School was approved by IFLA senior officers and members of the Federation. The publication was also appraised by the IFLA Journal (5,1979,4).

A large number of requests for the Bibliography confirmed the main concept pf the compilers to the effect that the need in summary publications of this kind is really great in all countries of the world.

This centre in Copenhagen also prepared and published a bibliographical list of papers presented at the 45 th session held in Copenhagen, which is the continuation of the retrospective index for 1968-78. The numbering of the main section of

this issue continues the numbering of the preceding one while the two indexes (alphabetic subject and author indexes) have cross references to the current and first retrospective issues. The index of papers of the IFLA session of 1979 contains 97 references. Each record is presented in keeping with the International Standard Bibliographical Description (ISBD) and includes: the name of the author, title of the paper, number of pages, information on the bibliography and the language into which the report was translated.

The IFLA clearing hose in Denmark is attempting to continue this work. The employees of the centre are gathering materials for the Bibliography of papers of the 46th IFLA session, which took place in Manila in 1980. The employees of the School prepared a questionnaire, which they sent to all authors with the requests to anower the following questions:

1. Name
2. Title
3. Subtitle
4. Co-authors (if any)
5. Professional group
6. Number of pages
7. Number of supplement
8. Bibliographic indexes/guides (with the indication of the number of pages)
9. Abstract
10. Language of the report and translation

The question of the Bibliographic index and the finances for its publication was discussed at the meetings of the Profes-

sional Bureau, where it was decided to accept the proposal of the Library of Foreign Literature (USSR) to take the work, connected with the further organization of the Index, upon itself. Other decisions were concerned with the cooperation with the Danish Library School in the preparation of subsequent issues of the Bibliographical index of IFLA conference papers. The School in Copenhagen has accumulated considerable experience in the preparation and publication of this index and IFLA members are grateful to the employees of the School for the work they put into it. The idea of collecting and publishing IFLA materials met with the approval of the Organization.

At the sessions of the Professional Bureau and Executive Council it was decided that this necessary work should be continued. It was also decided that the IFLA Section for Bibliography would work out the main instructions concerning its compilation, paying special attention to the following questions:

- scope of the materials
- bibliographical reference
- existence of abstracts, etc.

The All-Union State Library of Foreign Literature (ASLFL), after studying the question of the further publication of the Bibliographical Index, suggests that a working group for the development of the draft of the Index and methodological instructions of its preparation be organized.

The ASLFL like the Danish Library School, is an IFLA clearing-house. We can begin our work with the gathering, preparation and publication of materials of the 47 th session (1981), which took place in Leipzig. In this case the Library of Foreign Literature, going by the corrections and suggestions of the IFLA

Section for Bibliography, which we hope will be worked out in Leipzig, will take upon itself the preparation of the Index and the publishing expenses. Further we intend to continue the gathering and publication of the current bibliography of papers presented at future IFLA sessions.

We also consider it feasible to simultaneouse draw up the draft of the issue of a retrospective index of IFLA publications put out from the date of its establishment to 1968, taking into account the existence of the summarized Bibliography for 1968-1978 published by the Documentation Centre in Copenhagen. In this case it will be necessary to receive information and have access to archival IFLA materials. If these materials will be available Soviet specilists will develop principles concerning the organization of the manuscript) and bibliographical references and publish the manuscript in the USSR.

The Soviet side considers it possible to accept the following principles of the bibliographical reference, suggested in the questionnaire of the Documentation Centre in Copenhagen, meaning a full set of reports and papers presented at the session, including the salutatory addresses of the IFLA President and honorary guests of the session:

- availability of a short author's abstract in which it is necessary to include and underline the main key words in order that the compilers would as fully as possible present the concept of the report in the alphabetic subject index of the index.;

- the alphabetic subject index should as far as possible be in accordance with existing international thesauri of information and librarianship;

- the materials of the Index should be arranged in the alpha-

bette order of authors and be sections, which will make the seatch of material more convenient.

We suggest that the first meeting of the Working group for the preparation and publication of IFLA conference papers with participation of representatives of the IFLA section for bibliography, the Danish Royal Library School and ASLFL for the discussion of the progress of work and methodological instructions for the continuation without delay of the publication of the Bibliographic Index be held in Leipzig.

List of literature

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2. IFLA Journal. München: New York:London:Paris, Saur.1977-1980.
3. Le controle bibliographique universel dans les pays en développement E. By M.L.Bossuat, G.Fenillebois, M.Pelletier, 1975, 165 p.
4. Reading in a changing World.Papers presented at the 38 th Session of the IFLA General Council. Budapest, 1975.Ed.by F.E.Mohrhardt. 1976.134 p.
5. National and International Library Planning. Key papers presented at the 40 th Session of the IFLA General Council, Washington, 1974, 1976. 162 p.
6. The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions. A selected list of references. Ed. by E.P.Gambio.1977. YI. 51 p.
7. IFLA's first fifty years. Ed. by W.Koops and J.Wieder. 1977. 158 p.
8. Libraries meet with their Users. Papers presented at the IFLA 5c th Anniversary World Congress, Brussels, 1977. 1980.

9. An annotated bibliography of the International Standard Bibliography Description. 2 nd ed.London: IFLA International Office for UBC: 1980. 49 p.

10. A bibliography of IFLA Conference Papers. 1968-1978. Copenhagen; 1979.

11. A Bibliography of IFLA Conference Papers 1979. Copenhagen:1980. 47 p.